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No. 12, 132.

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PRICE SIXPENCE.

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directions for seeing the lands.

JUNE 19.

Yesterday the King held a levee at St James's Palace, at which were present the Foreign Ambassadors, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. Sir Charles Rich, and the Rev. Mr Bridges, the Lord Chancellor, several of the Cabinet Ministers, and a number of Noblemen, among whom were introduced—

General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, on his arrival from Scotland, previous to his taking the command of the troops to be employed in the secret expedition.

Captain Cuthbert, of the Majestic man of war, who took the command of that ship after Captain Westcott fell, in the engagement off the Nile, and set fire to L'Orient, on his promotion in the navy, being a Lieutenant at the commencement of the action.

A treaty of marriage is on the topis between Arthur Paget, Esq. son to the Earl of Uxbridge, and late President at the Court of Munich, and Miss Scott, the sister of the Marchioness of Tichfield. The lady brings with her a dowry of no less than 60,000l.

The decision of Lord Kenyon, that a married woman is not liable to arrests unless she receives a separate support, legally secured, from her husband, will liberate many ladies who are at this moment, though married, in actual confinement.

Letters received from St Kitt's, dated the 3d of May, says, the homeward-bound fleet, a very rich one, was to sail on the 8th, under convoy of the Vengeance, of 74 guns.

Monday morning the Hoefnung, bound from Altona to Malaga, with a cargo of slaves, went on shore on the Goodwin. A Ramgate mackerel boat, observing her distress, made for the land to render her assistance. The crew, of six hands, with some difficulty got on board the Dane; but they had not been long there, before their own boat, anchored near the ship, broke away and was lost. It then blowing a very hard gale, they were unfortunately left on board the wreck, together with the ship's crew, thirteen men and a boy, and they remained all Monday night, expecting every moment to be swallowed up by the waves, or buried in the sands. About six o'clock on Tuesday morning the ship broke into five parts; but all the persons in her (twenty in number) providentially preferred themselves on the different pieces of the floating wreck, to which they clung for some time. A boat was seen at some distance, by which their signal was observed; they proved to be a Deal boat, which, after much difficulty, picked up the whole, and safely landed them at Dover.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor introduced to the Court a letter he received from Alex. Davison, Esq. of St James's-square, accompanying another from him to Lord Nelson, with two medals, struck to commemorate the glorious victory of the Nile, which he requested the Court would do him the honour to deposit among the archives of the city, as a small memento of the very eminent services that were rendered to this country and Europe, by their fellow citizen Lord Nelson.—The

medals represent the allegorical figure Hope, with the emblem proper, standing on a rugged rock, with an olive branch in her right hand, and supporting, by her left arm, the profile of Lord Nelson, on a medallion, to which she is pointing with her fore finger.—Hope is crowned with oak and laurels, and the motto to the medallion is "Europe's Hope, and Britain's Glory." These words express the real feelings of the surrounding nations, and the boast of this happy island.

The reverse represents the French fleet at anchor in the bay of Aboukir, and the British fleet advancing to the attack; the fortified islands in the enemy's van, the four frigates that were moored within the line to cover their flank, and the gun-boats near the islands; the setting sun, the coast of Egypt, the mouth of the Nile, and the castle of Aboukir.

The Court accepted the medals, and ordered them to be deposited with the sword of the French Admiral, Mons. Blanquet, presented by Lord Nelson to the Court; and that the thanks of the Court be presented to Mr Davison for his valuable present.

PORTRSMOUTH—June 19.

The following outward-bound East-India ships sailed last evening, under convoy of the Madras of 54 guns.

Duke of Buccleugh, Asia, Albion, Warley, Britannia, and Eliza Ann, extra ships, Regulus, for the Cape.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday a General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held at the Company's House. The chair was taken at 12 o'clock, after which the chairman informed the Court that an application was immediately to be made to Parliament for a bill to put the marine belonging to the Company on a similar footing with its army.

The dividend for the last half year was declared at 5*1/2* per cent.

The Court proceeded to the consideration of the papers respecting illicit trade.

Mr DAVID SCOTT rose and said, that he had wished it might be special for the purpose of deciding more properly upon the enormity of the charges that were brought against him. He would not stoop to anything like recrimination against his accusers; he only came there to defend himself, and he thought the properest step he could take, was to call on his constituents to determine the question concerning his character.

Mr CHISHOLM said, he had read over all the printed papers, in which he not only did not see any thing that could justify the charges against Mr David Scott, but was convinced that the papers were sufficient to acquit him thoroughly; and, as he conceived that his acquittal ought to be as public as the accusation that had been made against him, he would conclude by moving a short resolution:

"Resolved, that it does not appear to the satisfaction of this Court, from the papers printed for their constituents, that it was necessary to include the name of David Scott, sen. in any bill of discovery, but as the Court of Directors have thought proper, at the request of Mr Scott himself (although not consistent with the resolution of the last General Court), to prepare a bill including his name, and to submit the same to his Majesty's Attorney General, this Court do acquiesce therein. But they think it incumbent upon them to declare, that they do not see, from these papers, the smallest reason to suspect Mr Scott of having betrayed any confidential knowledge which he possessed as a member of the Secret Committee, or any part of his duty as a Director of this Company, or of having any personal knowledge of the ship Helsingør, nor of transactions relative to the trade of the house of D. Scott and Co. and that they entirely concur with the Court of Directors in acquitting him of all personal imputation."

Mr LUSHINGTON said, he rose to second the motion, although he did not think it went far enough; because he conceived there was no ground whatever for filing a bill of discovery against Mr Scott.

He understood the charges against this gentleman to be those of his having (as a partner of the house of David Scott, jun. and Co.) carried on an illicit trade to the East Indies, by sending out English goods, which were first carried to Copenhagen, and from thence sent to India as Danish property.

That he had given secret intelligence of an intended expedition against Manila to the Spaniards, who were at war with this country; and also supplied them with goods and stores.

It did not appear from the papers, that there was a single act imputed to the house of David Scott and Co. but acts of agency; which it was the business of Government to encourage, in order that the manufactures of the country might be exported to the greatest extent possible.

If this, therefore was the fact, on what ground could this house be charged with carrying on an illicit trade, when the parties were not owners but agents, acting for persons at Copenhagen.

There was only one person on whose evidence the whole of those charges were founded. This was the man who failed in the ship, and who had falsely charged the Captain with murder, because he refused to give him a sum of money.

After the ship in question had been carried into Manila by the Spaniards, this man first said that the cargo was Danish property; he afterwards swore it was British, and belonged to D. Scott and Co.

Every circumstance went to shew that this was a perjured man; yet he was the only evidence against Mr Scott.

With respect to the charge of communicating intelligence to the enemy, it was admitted in the papers before the Court that the Captain of the ship had picked up an English newspaper somewhere, in which it was stated that an expedition was preparing against Manila.

It was necessary that the Court on that day should not only acquit Mr Scott, but annihilate all the proceedings against him. It must strike the Attorney-General, who intended to file a bill of discovery, than an agent was not answerable for the future definition of goods.

Mr ELPHINSTONE said, that no man in this country could act as an agent in sending out property that was intended for the East Indies; nor could he lawfully send goods to any other country, knowing they were afterwards to be sent to the East Indies. This would be found to be the opinion of the first lawyers in this country.

After some debate, the motion was put and carried unanimously.

Mr DAVID SCOTT then declared, that although before this decision he had felt himself perfectly at ease in his own mind, yet the justice which the Court had done to his character and injured reputation, made an impression on him which he should never forget.

LONDON—JUNE 20.

The two Hamburg mails which were due, arrived this morning.

They bring intelligence of the further successful progress of the allies. In Switzerland the Archduke has compelled Massena to evacuate his position in front of Zurich. The account of this important event is contained in the following official letter:

LETTER FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE ARCH-

DUKE CHARLES.

Imperial Royal Head-quarters at Kloten, June 6.

In the night of the 28th ult. the enemy retreated entirely behind the Glatt. The advanced guard of my left wing was posted before Basserdorf, and that of the right before Bulach.

On the 4th inst. I advanced with the army over the Glatt, and the enemy were driven back on the same day as far as their entrenched camp before Zurich, and my out-posts took station within a musket shot of the enemy's redoubts.

On the 5th of June I reconnoitred the position of the enemy, strong both by nature and art, and made preparations to storm their entrenchments the next morning by day-break. But the enemy would not wait that event, and last night they left their entrenched position with such precipitancy, as to leave behind 36 pieces of cannon and 15 ammunition wagons.

This day, about noon, the enemy likewise abandoned the city of Zurich; and are making their retreat by Linth towards Baden, where they seem to collect the main body of their army.

CHARLES.

HAMBURGH MAIL.

VIENNA—JUNE 5.

Our Court Gazette of this day contains two most important Supplements Extraordinary, announcing the further movement of the Imperial armies in Italy and Switzerland, besides the surrender of the citadel of Ferrara, the taking of Ravenna, capture of Turin, the capital of Piedmont, and the blockade of that citadel by General Vukassovich.

FIRST SUPPLEMENT EXTRAORDINARY TO THE VIENNA COURT GAZETTE, MONDAY, JUNE 5.

The First Lieutenant Deferitzki, of the regiment of Nauendorf, has brought hither the General of Artillery Baron Kray's report of the capture of the citadel of Ferrara, which took place on the 23d May.

Major-General Count Klenau mentions in his report, that having vainly endeavoured when he took possession of the city to obtain also of the evacuation of the citadel, a fine regular pentagon, richly supplied with artillery, ammunition, and provisions, he found himself induced to charge Colonel Orelkovitch to get provisiorily two batteries raised by Captain Victoria of the artillery, which work, owing to the efforts and activity displayed, was finished in the night of the 22d.

On the 23d, at three o'clock in the morning, the enemy had already evacuated the city, whither Count Klenau sent the light battalion of Bach as garrison.—At eight o'clock in the morning Count Klenau summoned the Commandant of the fortress to surrender, but received a negative answer.

But the batteries being quite ready, and the artillery and ammunition having been conveyed into them at day-break, General Count Klenau ordered bombs and howitzer shells to be thrown into the citadel. Two magazines of the fortresses having caught fire, the commandant was summoned a second time, and after some dilatory answers, the flag of truce came about nine o'clock in the evening, with proposals of capitulation, which, after some inter-negotiation, was concluded at one o'clock in the morning.

In bombarding the fortress, the enemy's fire killed two privates of the artillery, and an artificer.

On the 24th, in the morning, the copies of capitulation were respectively exchanged, hostages delivered up, and one hour afterwards the gate of Socorro occupied.

There was found in the fortress seventy-two quite new brass cannons, with their ammunition, and six months provisions. The field-repository medicines is estimated at 1,500,000 French livres.

General Klenau here praises Colonel Orelkovitch, Captain Victoria, and the First Lieutenant Cantori, of the 2d regiment of artillery, the two latter of whom, not only advanced the structure of their batteries 120 feet from the covered way, but by their skill and bravery also set fire to the enemy's magazines, and forced them by so doing to this sudden surrender.

General Klenau bestows particular praise upon Lieutenant-Colonel Skal, who joined him as voluntarily as unexpectedly, and in whom he found both an able engineer, a good officer of artillery, and an experienced negotiator.

[Here follows the capitulation, consisting of 14 articles.]

The French garrison made prisoners of war for six months, who marched out of the citadel of Ferrara by means of the above-mentioned capitulation, consisting of 1525 men.

Besides ammunition of every sort, there have been found in the place 500,000 infantry cartridges, and many others of various kinds, 5214 cwt. of gun-powder, with a vast quantity of arms, implements of siege, ship gun-cartridges, anchors, cables, and naval stores of every kind, which require a long time to be minutely detailed.

At the same time that this operation was carried on against Ferrara, an expedition was resolved against Ravenna, and left to the execution of the first Lieutenant Grill, of Stuart's.

According to the report made by the latter on the 26th to General Kray, he embarked on the 24th with four companies of Stuart's, and entered on the 25th Roto di Goro.

On the 26th he landed at Porto Primaro his troops, two 3 pounds, and a tumbril, having apprised of it the Commander of the flotilla, Pooz, and Jacobi, the chief of the insurgents, at Cammachio.

The orders for attacking Ravenna were given as follows: Major Pooz was obliged to enter the canal of Ravenna, with his flotilla, and his sailors, and by so doing support the attack upon Ravenna.

Lieutenant Grill marched straight by Pozzuolo against Ravenna, with three companies and his two pieces of cannon; the insurgent troops, consisting of 300 infantry he made march, at the same time, from St Alberto against Ravenna.

At his approach the enemy shut the gates, and defended themselves; but they were soon forced open, and after some short resistance, the enemy retreated by the gate towards Lugo; on their flight they lost one piece of cannon, one tumbril, a person calling himself a Lieutenant-Colonel, an Officer, and about 100 prisoners, whose number will be soon increased by those who shall be found concealed in the houses.

Major Pooz, according to Lieut. Grill's testimony, was very active in the landing, and soon after the forcing open of the gates, he came to our support with 60 armed sailors.

The General of Artillery, Keay, in order to support the expedition likewise from Ferrara, detached a squadron of hussars and two companies of infantry, as advanced guard, and one battalion of light infantry, as a support against Ravenna, which, though it be not a place of strength, says General Keay, but only a town surrounded with walls, yet its being thus surprised and occupied, covers and secures the whole road along the coast, and the subsistence of the troops in the province of Ferrara.

General Melas announces, of 21st May from Candia—that after three hard marches, three divisions, besides the Imperial Russian troops under the command of Gen. Forster, entered the camp between Langaco and Candia, on the Seffia, where the Russian General Rosenberg was already stationed with the rest of his troops, and united with General Vukassovich, occupied the two strong points of Valenza and Cassala.

From this position the farther operations against the enemy will, according to circumstances, be directed either against Turin or Asti.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT EXTRAORDINARY TO THE VIENNA COURT GAZETTE, TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

The supplement extraordinary published yesterday, has already mentioned that, from the position which the Imperial royal army in Italy has taken on the Seffia, the farther operations against the enemy would be directed, either against Turin or Asti.

Under the 26th of May General Melas sent a preli-

minary report, that the two divisions of Kain and Tiech, having first passed the Seffia, and encamped on the river, broke up from this position, passed the Stura, and advanced in such a manner against Turin, the capital of Piedmont, as to bear with its left wing upon the Reggio Barco, and with its right behind Madona, etc.

The suburb Baleon was occupied by two battalions of Giulay; the Imperial Russian troops with the division of General Karaczy, also passed the Stura, then the Dora, and took its position in front of La Cerolla in such a manner, that the right wing came to be stationed in Crailatko.

General Vukassovich was reinforced with one battalion, advanced on the right bank of the Po, and occupied the height, called the Capuchins.

At nine at night all the twelve-pounders and howitzers were so kept in readiness that the town could be bombarded from all sides after midnight, and the entry into it had been rendered easier.

By Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant-General Von Thelen, sent off by Field-Marshal Suvarow, as courier to his Imperial Majesty, who arrived here yesterday

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TO THE PRINTER OF THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,
If I recollect right, it is a remark of the elegant and ingenious authors of the Lounger, in the preface to their account of the poet BURNS, that there is something extremely pleasant in the discovery of original genius, as it affords an opportunity for the exercise of our benevolence in assisting, and bringing it forward to public notice. The truth of the former part of this reflection I fully experienced on occasion of a visit, which I lately made to a friend, not many miles west from Edinburgh; where, in the course of conversation, I learned that there was in his neighbourhood a poor man, who had composed a variety of poems, which were much admired by his rustic friends and acquaintances. This naturally excited a curiosity in me to see the author; and having had some conversation with him, and heard him repeat several of those productions, in his own native simplicity, I hazard an opinion that he possesses the fire of poetry in no mean degree.

The report of the King of Prussia having entered Gelderland at the head of an army is not true. This day his Majesty reviewed the different Volunteer corps in the city, at their separate stations. His Majesty was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, Prince Edward, and a number of Field Officers.

The review began at nine and the Queen and Princesses met his Majesty at the Lord Chancellor's house, in Bedford-square at twelve, where the Royal party break fasted.

The number of the Volunteer Military at their posts we suppose, amounted to not less than 13,000.

LLOYD'S MARINE LIST—JUNE 21.

The Flora, Kalatz, from Stralsund to London, is lost near Yarmouth.

The Stadt Bremen, Schutt, from Bremen (last from Gluckstadt) to Surinam, is carried into Hull by the Lutine frigate.

The Nelly, Jones, from London to Wales, and a vessel loaded with wheat, are captured off Folkestone by a French privateer, and carried into Bologna.

WINDS AT DEAL.

June 13, N. E.—12, N. N. E.—20, N. E.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 5.—Hamburgh, 2.

Due—Ireland, 2.—Hamburgh, 0.

STOCKS.

This day, (June 21) at twelve o'clock,

3 per cent. 62 6½—Ottoman 7½ 6½

Exchanges on Dublin 11½

EDINBURGH—JUNE 24.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—June 21.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

A message from his Majesty was brought up. It was to the following effect:—

His Majesty recommends it to his faithful Commons to make provision to enable him to make remittances to Ireland to be employed in his Majesty's service in that country, as by the Parliament of that country shall be advised; that Parliament also making provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the same.

The message was ordered to be referred to a Committee.

The legacy exemption bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

SALT DUTIES.

On the motion of Mr Pitt, the House resolved into a Committee, to consider of the duties paid on salt in Scotland.

Mr Pitt observed that the salt made in Scotland was of an inferior quality to that of this country, and the duty of five shillings a bushel, had raised it to such a price, as, according to the representations made to him, occasioned much inconvenience to the people, by raising the price of the articles of food in which it was used. He therefore intended to propose some new regulations, the principle of which would be changing the rate of the duty from 5 to 4½ the bushel. He then moved the following resolution, which were agreed to nem.con.

That the duties on salt made in Scotland do cease and desist.

That for every bushel of salt made in Scotland, there be paid the duty of four shillings.

That for every bushel of salt imported into England or Wales from Scotland, there be paid the duty of six shillings.

That for every bushel of salt exported from Scotland into foreign parts, there be allowed a drawback of four shillings.

That for every bushel of salt used in Scotland in making oxygenous acid for bleaching linen, there be allowed the drawback of four shillings.

Friday arrived both the Hamburgh mails so anxiously expected: The intelligence they bring is of the utmost importance, as will be seen by a reference to the official articles in our forgoing columns.

In Italy, Turin (except its citadel, which is blockaded), and the citadel of Ferrara have surrendered, to the Austro-Russian forces, who have likewise made themselves masters of Ravenna, and are blockading Amandria. General MOREAU, with his harassed followers, was rapidly falling back towards Nice, and the old frontier of France, whither SUWARROW is going in quest of him. General MACDONALD, with the remains of the French in the boot of Italy, continued in the same critical situation, and a body of 30,000 Austro-Russian were on their march against him.

In Switzerland, the Archduke CHARLES has further crowned his military fame, by forcing the valiant MASINA, after a number of battles, in which both parties fought with an obstinacy and bravery scarce recorded in the annals of war; and by which the Helvetic soil was, literally speaking, deluged with human blood, to evacuate his position in front of Zurich; a position almost impregnable both by nature and art. This event was immediately succeeded by the evacuation of the city of Zurich, which may have for consequence that of all Switzerland.—Lucerne, it is reported, is in possession of General BELEGARDE.

The reports of the taking of Genoa and Ancona are not yet confirmed; and the Vienna Court Gazette of the 5th instant only mentions that the latter city was nearly reduced to surrender.

Letters from Munster, of the date of the 3d, state, that the King had declared, that in case the French do not evacuate Dusseldorf, Ehrenbreitstein, and the whole right bank of the Rhine, with Cassel, he will join the coalition, and Count ROLLIN has in consequence received positive orders to quit Paris, if an equivocal answer is given on this subject.

Yesterday set off from Walker's Hotel, his Grace the Duke of MONTROSE for London.

Notwithstanding the severity of last spring, the hay harvest is already begun at Roman Camp, near Callander, and the crop is uncommonly good.

Yesterday a fleet from Liverpool for the Baltic, arrived in Leith Roads, intending to take the benefit of convoy; but the convoy had failed on Saturday.

The town of Jean d'Acres, of which Buonaparte is reported to have made an easy conquest, cost the lives of 30,000 Christians in one of the Crusades, before it surrendered.

In England the prices of grain have considerably declined in most of the markets—but in Haddington, on Friday last, there was a considerable advance. It is however the general belief that there will be a speedy and material fall in price.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON.

The Union Shipping Company's Armed Smack,

EDINBURGH AND BERWICK PACKET,

WILLIAM COOPER Master,—and

BERWICKSHIRE PACKET,

JAMES CUMMING Master,

Will take in goods, the former till to-morrow morning at eight o'clock, and the latter till Friday morning at ten o'clock, when they will sail. *Union Shipping Co's Office, Leith, June 24.*

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON.

The Berwick Old Shipping Company's Smack,

TWEDE PACKET,

THOMAS OGDEN Master,

Will take in goods till Thursday morning at nine o'clock, when she will sail.

Old Shipping Co's Office, Leith, June 24.

W.M. GRINLY, Agent.

DIE, D.
On the 20th, at Dublin, the Rev. RICHARD MURRAY, D. D. Provost of Trinity College. Dr Murray has not left behind him a better scholar nor a better man.

M.A.R.K.I.E.D.
Lately, at Kilmichael House, Island of Arran, Mr JOHN GOLDFIE, jun. writer, Kilmarnock, to Miss ELIZABETH KAYE FULLARTON, daughter of the deceased Lewis Fullarton, Esq. of Kilmichael.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

This day, the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following Gentlemen, after the usual public and private trials:—

OF IRELAND.

Frederick Thaddeus Lynch, *De Parturientis Puerperatum.*

Hilary Ryan, *Diaboli Malaria.*

Dionysius Mc Murtry, *Thermometris.*

Thomas O'Sullivan, *Vaccination.*

Henry Charles Boileau, *Massachusetts.*

OF SCOTLAND.

Matthew Chrifly, *Cataracta.*

Hugh Lang, *Sympathetic Tracheal.*

Charles Skene, *Apoplexy Hydrocephalus.*

Alexander Frazer, *Phlebitis Paludum.*

OF ENGLAND.

John T. Baumgartner, *Vita atque Caloris Origine.*

James Peerton Smith, *Rheumatico Acuto.*

Thomas Smyth, *Radicis Canthorum.*

William Pitts Damdale, *Phtisis.*

Thomas Nelson, *Frigoris Effectibus in Morbis Medicis.*

Richard Duncan McIntosh, *Hominum Varietatis et rursum Gayis.*

OF AMERICA.

Richard Bedon Screeven, *Vita Humana Gradibus.*

Alexander Baron, jun. *Febre Intermittens.*

Joseph Avellin Barboza, *Regionis Caudae Efficiens.*

Thomas Akin, *Rubea Canina.*

James Hancombe, *Tetano.*

Bathurst Randolph, *Respiration.*

John Watson, *Uterteria.*

John Randolph Archer, *Ima.*

James S. Stringham, *Aberratione Systemata.*

EDWARD CRODALE,

—Epilepsia.

OF BARBADOES.

William Welch, *Audita.*

OF FRANCE.

Dionysius Peter Renaud, *{ Hominis, pro varia Vita*

Stature, Progressibus, Mortuositatis et Mortis.

T O THE
PRINTER OF THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

Permit me, through the channel of your paper, to communicate to the Public, a few remarks upon the Pastoral Administration which has lately been published, as I find myself and my English Friends implicated in the charges it exhibits.

I give me, and very many of the friends of religion in the South, great pleasure to learn, that active measures have lately been adopted by the Society in Scotland for Propagating the Gospel at Home. For many years past, the same means have been pursued in England and Wales with great success. Thousands, and tens of thousands, have been converted to God, and consequently rendered good and peaceable members of Society. Individual and interested bigots have indeed occasionally opposed this useful work; but so much visible good has actually been done by the itinerants, that, in most places, the tongue of calumny is silenced. I was, therefore, much surprised and grieved to find, that in Scotland, a country so long and so justly famed for religion, similar attempts to instruct the ignorant and reclaim the vicious should be violently opposed, and opposed by means so artful, so dishonourable, and unjust; I mean by the charge of *sedition* brought against men, the purity of whose principles and views will bear. I am convinced, the strictest investigation. They are accused of "artful and designing men, inspired with the spirit of vanity and ambition." They are said to "luster the violence of a blind and intemperate zeal, to distract the minds of men with novelties." It is affirmed, "that the preachers employed by the Society give no pledge for the soundness of their faith, nor the correctness of their morals; that some of them are notoriously disaffected to the civil constitution of this country; that they hold secret meetings; and that they abuse the name of Liberty, as a cover for secret Democracy and Anarchy."

These, Sir, are serious charges indeed! They may affect, not only the character and usefulness, but, possibly, the lives of the persons accused. But where is the proof of all these charges, or of any part of them? Upon what evidence are they grounded? Tell it not in Gath, publish it not among the hosts of the infidels. That a venerable body of priests in Scotland have uttered these terrific charges without *one single fact* to substantiate them!

Sir, I am one of those ministers who have been invited to spend a few Sabbaths at the Circus in Edinburgh, and to preach occasionally in the country towns and villages. It has been my practice in England, for more than twenty years, to titillate on the week days, as far as the duties of a settled charge would admit—a practice not new in the South. Good Mr Henry, author of the Commentary on the Bible, and many other valuable men, followed the same course. My brethren who preceded me at the Circus have been in the same habits. In the tolerant country of England, and under the benign influence of the toleration act, we have enjoyed this liberty unmolested, except, occasionally, by certain lewd fellows of the baser sort, who have been generally excited to persecution by envious men who believed not the truth. But it was reserved for me to find in Scotland, men, sustaining the ministerial character, who scruple not to brand their brethren of both countries with the name of *Profanous Teachers*, and to insinuate, that they are all enemies to the state, because they presume to preach the gospel to perishing sinners without authority; though it is now with an ill grace that they complain of our preaching out of doors, when they have, by their late act, shut the doors of all their churches against all the world but their own body. Nor is this all. Threats have been thrown out, that, if the good people of Scotland will not regard their high admonition; if they will still assert their liberty to hear whom they please, and to judge of religious matters for themselves; and if the good work of instructing poor children, and converting poor sinners, shall not make "an alarming progress," then they will apply to His Majesty for assistance. What is this, but the avowal of an intention to persecute; a resolution to solicit the civil power to suppress religious liberty?

But Sir, it is the happiness of Britons to enjoy a well-formed constitution, and to live under a Government, which secure to us our sacred, as well as our civil privileges; and under a King, who like his Royal Grandfather, will not suffer persecution, and who has graciously declared, "he will preserve the toleration inviolate." We have therefore nothing to fear from this quarter. While we conduct ourselves as peaceable subjects, which we have hitherto done, and are engaged to do, both by oath and by inclination, we rely on the continuance of legal protection, and we will, by the grace of God, live down the reproach cast upon us, and by well-doing silence our accusers.

An innocent man cannot but feel indignant, when he finds himself, with his fellow-labourers, thus maligned; and honest resentment might vent itself in terms not very honourable to false accusers. But the religion of the meek and holy Jesus forbids us to return evil for evil; and an apostle directs us, from the example of an angel disputing with a malignant enemy, not to bring a railing accusation, but to say, "The Lord rebuke thee."

I conclude with recommending to the gentlemen who have brought forward these charges, the wiser conduct of a general assembly mentioned in the acts of the apostles, who agreed to the mild advice of Gamaliel, who said, "Refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this counsel, or this work of men, it will come to nought; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God." For myself and my brethren, I beg leave to say, "We depart from this council, rejoicing that we are counted worthy to suffer shame for the name of Jesus, and determined, wherever we have opportunity, to teach and preach Jesus Christ."

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
GEORGE BURDER,
Edinburgh, June 17, 1799. Minister of the Gospel, Coventry.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The following communicated by the Lord Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, bespeaks the subscriptions of Colonel Birrell of Mount Annan; Rev. Mr James McMillan, and the five Parishes of Eskdale, already published.

Wm. Carruthers, of Dornock, Esq.	L.100 0 0
John Corson, parson of Glencairn	100 0 0
Sir Robert Lawrie, Bart. of Maxwelton	100 0 0
Parish of Hawwood, per Rev. Doctor Johnson	92 14 0
Parish of Kirkpatrick, per Rev. Mr Monilaws	34 8 6
Rev. Dr Bell, Dunfries	50 0 0
Alex. Kennedy, Esq. of Knockgray	12 0 0
John Murray, Esq. of Murraythwaite	50 0 0
J. W. Maxwell, Esq. annually during the war	40 0 0
Miners of Wanlockhead, per Col. Veitch	25 10 0
Part of the inhabitants of Sanquhar, per ditto	2 13 0
Parish of Gummerston, per Mr John Murray	25 15 0
Maj. Wright, as his subscription for the parish of Wamphray	21 0 0
The Minister, some of the farmers, and inhabitants of the parish of Galton, per Bruce Campbell, Esq. of Mayfield	41 15 0
Parish of Auchterless, per Rev. Mr Rose	33 18 6
John McDowall, Esq. of Loggavie, including affixed taxes	500 0 0
Parish of Kirkmaiden, per Rev. Mr Callander	60 1 6
Mungo Murray, Esq. of Lintrofe	42 0 0
Parish of Cupar in Angus, per Mr C. Hay	74 16 0
Subscriptions omitted in the parish of GARVALD.	
Mr George Dods, Little Newton	1 2 0
Mrs Skirving, Newlands	0 1 0
John Foggie, servant to Mrs Skirving	

Subscriptions in the Parish of ARBURHNOT.

The Rev. Mr John Shanks	3 3 0
John Alexander, Drumyocher	5 5 0
Robert Bisset, Milton	1 1 0
Rober Milne, Mains of Allardice	2 2 0
George Wyllie, Townhead of Boghall	1 11 6
Robert Wyllie, Mains of Kair	2 0 0
John Henry, Montgoldrum	1 11 6
George Coutts, Auchindrech	1 1 0
Wm. Robert, Claffingdrum	1 1 0
Francis Allan, sen. Petcary	1 1 0
James Allan, Kirkton	1 1 0
Widow Jo. in East Banff	1 1 0
Alexander Jolly, West Banff	1 1 0
Wm. Nicol, Brueghill	1 11 6
Robert Hutchison, Boghall; Robt. Durward, there; James Watt, tailor, Cottown of Pitcairn; John Murray, shoemaker at Auchindrech; John Thomson, servant at mill of Pitcairn— $\frac{1}{2}$ each	0 15 0
George Low, cottar at Montgoldrum	0 3 6
Jas. Duthie, cottar at Drunivocher; Chas. Milne, ditto; James Young, wright; Wm. Edward, weaver in Miltonmuir; Robt. Craig, wright there; James Cullin, weaver there; David Craib, Weaver, Belbo; Francis Andrew, weaver at Boghall; Jas. Duncan, servant at Kair; Wm. Robert, tailor, Boghall; Wm. Affleck, jun. at Feddies; Jas. Cook, servant at Pitforth; John Panton, servant at Montgoldrum; James Robert, Finnybrae; Alex. Murray, servant, Auchindrech; David Morrice, miller at mill of Pitcairn; Richard Shepherd, servant, ditto; John Balfour, Boghall; James Lindsay, wright at Milton Muir; James Christie, senior at Milton; James Christie, jun., servant; Geo. Christie, servant at Milton of Arburghnot; Robert Anderson, servant at Mains of Kair; Geo. Burlee, cottar there; Thos. Kamble, miller at mill of Albarde— $\frac{1}{2}$ each	3 2 0
Robert Oiphant, cottar, Drumyocher; Robt. Reid, servant at Kair; Geo. Burnet, servant at Keir— $\frac{1}{2}$ each	0 6 0
George Kemble, miller at mill of Arburghnot; Robert Burke, smith at Miltonmuir; John Croal, subtenant on Pitcairn; Wm. Balnavis, tenant, Meelaw; James Crabb, subtenant at Feddes; David Wilton, farmer of Upper Pitforth; Wm. Stephen, shopkeeper at Miltonmuir; Alex. Reid, steps; J. Wilson, tenant at Bank hill; Wm. Balfour, farmer at Hercules Haugh— $\frac{1}{2}$ each	5 5 0
David Morrice, servant at Thripland; Da. Simpson, subtenant, Upper Pitforth; Alex. Peddie, tailor, Montgoldrum; John Coutts, farmer at Cloak— $\frac{1}{2}$ each	2 0 0
James Shay, servant, Drunivocher; James Crabb, weaver, Reifs of Arburghnot; William Murray, tenant in Puly Burn; John Sherratt, servant, Allardice; David Scott, shopkeeper, Boghall; Jas. Craig, weaver there; Alex. Morris; there; Robert Haddow, tenant Craighill; John Kerr, tenant, Gobbs; John Card, tenant, Cowton; James Muat, flax-dresser there; David Lawrence, smith at Feddes; William Affleck, senior, cottar there; Widow Mitchell, tenant in Clewburn; John Taylor, tenant, Craighead; Jas. Robert, tenant, Ferry brae; Robert Craig, subtenant, Montgoldrum; Robert Crabb, tailor, ditto; John Stephen, servant at Clapham; Alexander Stephen, ditto at ditto; John Skirrat, shoemaker, Cottown of Pitcairn; James Paterson, shoemaker at Chapel of Arburghnot; David Martin, servant at Mains of Arburghnot; James Chisholm, grinner at ditto; Ro. Smart, gardener at Arburghnot; George Murray, tenant in Hillhead of Arburghnot; Geo. Chalmers, servant to the gardener at Arburghnot; James Garvie, servant in East-Banff; Jas. Tindal, servant in West-Banff; Andrew Clerk, weaver at Hareden; John Milne, tenant Kirkstyle; Richard Chyne, servant to the minister; John Ferrier, wright at Thripland; D. Renny, tenant, Craighill; James Low, smith at Hercules Haugh; Alex. Hogg, servant at Mains of Kair; George Beattie, at Boghall; Ro. Watson, smith there; John Watson, tenant in Soggydale— $\frac{1}{2}$ each	10 0 0
James Watson, servant at Upper Pitforth	0 4 6
Alexander Black, servant, Allardice	0 4 0
David Ewan, servant at Claffingdrum	0 1 6

L.46 15 6

Additional Subscriptions in the Parish of FALKIRK.

Land in the Parish of Falkirk.	
Alexander Calender, grazier	L.10 10 0
James Henderson, writer	5 5 0
Mrs Henderson	1 1 0
John Rankine, junior, merchant	5 5 0
William Hodge, baker	2 2 0
Miffes A. and M. Bower	0 10 0
In the Carron Shipping Company's employ at Grangemouth.	
Archibald Shanahan, shipmaster	1 1 0
William Honeyman, ditto	1 1 0
James Welsh, carpenter	0 10 6
Robert Dott, Mui; James Wilkie, joiner— $\frac{1}{2}$ each	0 10 0
James Rutful, seaman	0 3 0
Alan White, carpenter; Daniel Stewart, ditto; Wm. Benner, seaman; James Adam, ditto— $\frac{1}{2}$ each	0 10 0
Wm. Donald, John Walker; Wm. Mitchell, James Gardner; Robert Robertson, James Boyd, Andrew Fiddel, Wm. Muir, James Steven, James Watson, Wm. Cook, seaman; J. Buchanan, James Currie, J. M. Lauchan, A. Hardie, apprentices— $\frac{1}{2}$ each	1 10 0
John Arnott, seaman	0 1 8
Wm. Johnston, porter; Alex. Marshall, apprentice— $\frac{1}{2}$ each	0 2 0
Seabegy.	
A friend to his country	
John Robertson of Damhead; Thomas Russell of Drumburgh— $\frac{1}{2}$ each	2 0 0
Widow Riddell, tenant	0 10 0
John Kyle, lock-keeper; David Marshall, tenant; John Court, servant; Janet Gray, —; William Henderson, tenant; James Newlands, ditto; Wm. Bell— $\frac{1}{2}$ each	0 7 0
R. Melvillejohn, servant; James Dobbie, cottar; John Williamson, —; John Rutful, weaver— $\frac{1}{2}$ each	0 2 0
Subscribed by sundry other tenants and cottars	0 16 6

L.34 2 0

In the Village of LAURIESTOWN.	
David Robertson, gardener	L.1 1 0
Wm. Beaton, junior, teacher; Wm. Waddel, smith— $\frac{1}{2}$ each	1 1 0
Alex. Stirling, weaver	1 1 0
Wm. Beaton, shoemaker	0 8 0
George Turner, brewer	0 7 6
James Leithman, smith	0 4 0
Wm. Black, brewer; James Johnston, journeyman shoemaker; John Brock, changekeeper— $\frac{1}{2}$ each	0 3 0
Robert Young, labourer; Thomas Mitchell, cooper— $\frac{1}{2}$ each	0 7 6
Andrew Multhead, —; Peter Lefly, labourer; Thos. Baird, shoemaker; James Johnston, labourer; John Graham, weaver— $\frac{1}{2}$ each	0 4 0
John Aikman, journeyman shoemaker; John Pachop, apprentice to Wm. Beaton, shoemaker— $\frac{1}{2}$ each	0 5 0
	0 1 0

L.5 3 0

Subscriptions in the Parish of COLLIERS.

John Cheap, Esq.	L.32 10 0
Tho. Kinzer, Esq.	20 0 0
And. Thompson, Esq.	20 0 0
And. Walker, minister	3 3 0

L.78 17 0

Subscriptions in the Parish of CRIEFF.

The Rev. Rob. Stirling, minister	L.5 5 0
Will. Drummond, post-matter	1 1 0
Geo. Trail, surgeon	5 5 0
John Tainth, writer	2 2 0
Jo. Drummond, merchant	2 2 0
Mrs Cairns	2 2 0
Miss Bruce	2 2 0
James Allan, vintner	2 2 0
John Cook	2 2 0
Miss Macaulay	2 2 0
P. Stalker, supervisor	2 2 0
William Maxton, baker	2 2 0
Ja. Buchan, merchant	1 1 0
John Brown, ditto	1 1 0
James Wright, factor	1 1 0
Thomas M'Omish, inn-keeper, ditto	1 1 0
John Seton, nurseryman	1 1 0
David Porteous, brewer	1 1 0
James Dow	1 1 0
Andrew Claw, John Maxton, James Maxton— $\frac{1}{2}$ each	1 2 6

For such number of years as can be agreed upon, and to be entered to at Martinmas next,

VILLA IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF PEEBLES.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT Complete and Beautiful VILLA of HAY-LODGE, comprehending the Mansion-house, Gardens, Offices, and also about 22 acres of Ground, extending from the town of Peebles along the banks of the Tweed, almost to the gates of the Castle of Nidpath. The house, gardens, and offices may be occupied immediately, and the natural possession of the ground may be obtained at Martinmas.

The house and offices are extremely commodious and substantial. The grounds which adjoin to the house and gardens are rich and fertile.

The air and climate of the town of Peebles and neighbourhood is remarkably temperate and healthy, and the convenience of schools and markets of every kind is unequalled in any part of Scotland.

The situation of the grounds, and the view from the house is peculiarly beautiful. The river Tweed washes one side of the grounds, at their greatest length, and flows under the windows of the principal apartments of the house. At the distance of an English mile, or thereby, stands the old and romantic Castle of Nidpath.

N. B. The house, offices, and gardens will, if purchasers incline, be sold without the grounds.

For further particulars application may be made to Thomas Smith, writer, Argyle Square, Edinburgh.

T O B E L E T.

For such number of years as can be agreed upon, and to be entered to at Martinmas next,

T H E C O R N - M I L L & M I L L . L A N D S O F K E V O C K , lying in the parish of Lasswade, and within six miles of Edinburgh.

The whole barony of Loanhead is thirled to the Mill.

The lands consist of about 12 acres Scots measure, and will be let either with the mill, or in separate parcels for garden ground; for which last purpose they are particularly well adapted, having a fine south exposure.

If let for garden ground, a proper allowance will be given for building Houses and Dykes.

For particulars apply to Alexander Wight, W. S. No. 23, Hanover Street.

S A L E O F L A N D S

I N T H E C O U N T Y O F A B E R D E E N A N D D I S T R I C T O F G A R R I O C H .

To be Sold by public roup, (if not previously sold by private bargain,) within the house of William Gordon vinter, New Inn, Aberdeen, upon Tuesday the 29th of August next, betwix the hours of five and six afternoon,

T H E T O W N A N D L A N D S O F M E I K L E W A R T L E , and others, lying in the parish of Rayne, and sherrifdom of Aberdeenshire.

The lands, consisting of 735 acres and upwards, including an almot of moss sufficient for the accommodation of a purchaser, are at present rented at £460 5s. Sterling gross rent; and altho' most of the tenants have leases for a period not exceeding 15 years from Whitsunday last, yet those upon the two principal farms, viz. the Mill and Town of Warle, expire at Whitsunday 1803 and 1806.

This property is situated in the earliest part of the fertile district of Garrioch, and at a convenient distance from the post towns of Old Rain and Old Meldrum. From many natural and other advantages the lands are capable of the greatest improvement, and being set at a moderate rent, must afford a very considerable rise at the expiry of the present leases.—To facilitate these improvements, the property has the essential advantage of being situated within a few miles of the burgh of Inverurie, where the Aberdeenshire canal, now in a very advanced state, is proposed to terminate. Joined to this it will also have the benefit of the intended turnpike road from Aberdeen to Inverurie, which, from the steps hitherto taken by the proprietors concerned, has every probability of being begun to in the course of the summer.

To render this a more complete and eligible purchase, a Freehold Qualification will be disposed of along with the lands, should offers incline. They hold partly of the Crown, and partly of a subject superior, and are rated at 291 4s. Scots of valued rent. Altho' the proprietor has no right to the tiends, they are valued.

The LANDS of THREEPLETON, consisting of 69 acres and upwards, rented at £1. 15s. 8d. Sterling, and under a lease of 19 years from Whitsunday 1797.

These lands will be sold separately, or along with the above, as purchasers may incline. In respect of soil and situation, they possess the same advantages as Wartle.

The title deeds and plan of the lands are in the hands of Robert Dalrymple writer in Edinburgh; application may be made to him, or to Thomas Burnett Advocate in Aberdeen, either of whom have powers to conclude a private bargain before the day of sale.

S A L E O F V A L U A B L E E S T A T E S I N T H E C O U N T Y O F F O R F A R .

There are to be Sold on Friday the 5th day of July 1799, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, between the hours of one and two afternoon,

T H E L A N D S A N D E S T A T E S O F B A L L I N S H O E A N D C R A I G N A T H R O , lying in the parishes of Kirrymuir and Forfar, together or in Lots.

The Lands of Ballinhoe, lie contiguous, and within two miles of Forfar and Kirrymuir. They consist of about 1400 acres of rich arable land, (800 of which are substantially inclosed and divided by stone dykes,) 200 acres of planting, and above 500 acres of pasture and moss. The moss affords not only an abundant supply of fuel to the estate, but also for sale. There is likewise in these lands a bed of shell marble easily wrought.

The Lands of Craignathro' lie in the vicinity of Forfar, and consist of about 300 acres of good arable land; they are inclosed and divided by good stone dykes. The farm houses on Craignathro', are lately built and slated. On these Lands there is an excellent free stone quarry and a quarry of moist valuable slate.

The Lands of Craignathro' will be sold by themselves in one lot, and if the Lands of Ballinhoe, &c. are not sold in one lot, they will be exposed in the two following lots, viz.

Lot I.—Comprehending those parts of the Lands of BALLINSHOE, lying to the eastward of the Public Road leading from Forfar to Kirrymuir.

Lot II.—Comprehending the remaining parts of the Lands of Ballinhoe, and lying to the westward of the said road.

The present rent of Ballinhoe and Craignathro' exclusive of the moss, marble, planting, and quarries, exceeds £250 1s. Sterling.—There are also a considerable number of Kains of different kinds.

The public burdens are very moderate, being only 15 bolls, 9 pecks, 3 lippies of Meal, 7 bolls of Bear, and 141 17s. 6d. 10-12ths Sterling. The whole of these lands are out of lease, or nearly so, and very great rises of rent may be depended on.